

Self-Replenishing Li-Ion Voltage Cells Supported by Button and Ring-Shaped Solid-State Magnets Producing SASE Effects

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As electrons flow through wires, some portion of direct current energy is lost, largely due to something called the Hall Effect. Conversely, it has been observed that it is possible for energy to be gained through Self-Amplifying Spontaneous Emission in electron LASER systems which employ magnets with offset physical positions in two tracks to the left and right of the accelerator's pathway.

The Self-Amplifying Spontaneous Emission phenomenon demonstrates that it is possible for solid-state magnets to, provided the presence of some quanta of electrons present in the first place, to directly generate additional power. Therefore, this author suggests that it should be possible to design a lithium-ion voltage cell which is designed to generate SASE effects at a smaller scale which are designed to produce net power within a partially-charged voltage cell which are capable of restoring a voltage cell to full charge without using a conventional power source.

This author proposes that a lithium-ion voltage cell could be designed to incorporate a button-shaped magnet which is "north" facing "out" in all directions at the center of each cell. Each cell would be wrapped in a ring-shaped magnet which is "north" facing "in" toward the cell.

Given the presence of these magnetic forces, electrons already in the voltage cell, particular under the condition that it is in the process of being charged or discharged at the time, would, under the influence of the magnetic fields, be able to come into closer proximity with one-another as they move through the material; a level of proximity which would ordinarily be prohibited by electroweak forces. Given sufficient proximity, two electrons passing in close proximity can give rise to a third in the SASE phenomenon.

So long as energy is not lost through the Hall Effect (which it should not be under this condition of magnetic constraint within a voltage cell,) the gain of electrons through the SASE effect would produce a net energy gain. Fundamentally, the source of the energy is gravitational, with overlapping magnetic fields from the neighboring flowing electrons creating vortices (spinons) which allow neutrino energy to accumulate, leading to the formal establishment of new electrons. Additional energy is contributed by the solid-state magnets which, in this configuration, do not require that the magnets be kept in motion to produce energy as in a magnetic dynamo.

In the button-and-ring configuration, a physically static combination of solid-state magnets could generate modest amounts of electrical energy by provoking SASE events in a voltage cell. This would, if constructed, constitute a self-replenishing voltage cell.